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NVA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY FORM

Project No.

See Instructions at Back of Form
SPECIFICALLY LISTED IN APPENDIXES

NAME

HISTORIC McNeer-Green House

ADDRESS/CITY

McNeer-Green House

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

1010 F Street

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY/TOWN	SACRAMENTO	VISITORS	3
STATE	CA	CD	STATE

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESERVE
1. DISTRICT	PUBLIC	UNCOPIED	AGRICULTURE
2. INDIVIDUAL	PRIVATE	UNCOPIED	COMMERCIAL
3. STRUCTURE	PRIVATE	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL
4. SITE	PUBLIC OR PRIVATE	ACCESSIBLE	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
5. OBJECT	INDIVIDUAL	VISITS RESTRICTED	RECREATIONAL
6. PLANT/FAUNA	(Issued by city)	YES UNRESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT
		NO	INDUSTRIAL
			MILITARY
			OTHER

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME I. Prochazka

STREET & NUMBER
615 10th Street

CITY/TOWN Sacramento STATE California

LOCATION OF LOCAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS Office of the County Recorder

STREET & NUMBER
901 G Street

CITY/TOWN Sacramento STATE CA

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

DATE Sacramento City Inventory of significant structures
American Association of University Women, Vanishing Victorians

DATE Inventory date: August 1976

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

CONTACT Person: Preservation Director, Planning Department, City Hall

ADDRESS Sacramento

STATE CA

EXCERPT REPLICATED
— GUN DRUGS
AIR ENTERTAINMENT

DESCRIBE THE PLATE AND ORIGINAL OF KNOWING THE CHARGE MADE

St. Distinctly, the building is one of the last surviving examples of castellated Gothic Revival architecture in the state. The form of the building is irregular, becoming narrower in the rear than in the front. The gable on the east side of the building is three stories tall and one roof high. The three-story wing on the west side is set back further than on the east and extends to the rear of the house. A two-story gabled bay occupies approximately 2/3 of the front facade. It is topped uniquely with bulbous sun dormer windows in each bay instead of heavy gargoyle mullions. The exterior walling reflects the specialization common in medieval castle construction.

The windows of the tower are tall and narrow. The upper story row of windows and those above the door are rounded by an arch at the top.

A detail of a decorative curved corner wraps around the side of the front facade on Gatsby's side.

etc., composed of which on site alterations provide a simple structural problem.

Windows with casement swinging casement story, above the corners of the end and west wings, and the building's rear elevation. A light course of brick extends around the lower portion of the building's roof line from the top rail around the gable end, in front of the building, as well. On some elevations, additional courses exist at floor lines.

The building has experienced some alterations and additions. Its brick-work decoration has been removed from the facade and stucco has been applied to the surface.

A shallow three-story wood extension to the front facade of the west wing was added in the 1900s.

An enclosed wooden porch was added to the rear of the east wing as was a balcony and shed-like structure to the back of the building.

In the spring of 1976, a fire damaged the interior partitions of the front of the building. Damage was confined to the area of the front stairwell, front bay (1st and 2nd story) and a portion of the roof. The first floor of the east wing was also damaged.

SPECIFIC DATES (see page 10)

[View more news from the University of Michigan](#)

The National/Union theme for historically. It is claimed the Gothic Revival era disappeared in the 1860s in favor of the Italianate. The Gothic Revival family is still around today, as the reader.

The buildings are mostly made in light-colored brick, which
is covered in decorative stonework, often, Spanish terracotta. The
ceramic work varies from simple
riven tiles to elaborate pieces,
in the decorative light, and
many Gothic architectural features.

The configuration of the
island of a city of Charleston
make running "the" of natural
"steeped back" necessarily parallel
to the width of one road. Most
of the houses in hot climate,
near portion of the Mediterranean
island that occurred in the course
in summer.

Dr. Fournier played a part of the state. After his discharge he practiced medicine in La. 1861, and journal there. Ever from that time to his removal to California his health became burdensome in 1870. His family, literally carried him to California in 1877. His arrival was documented by John Setzer who met him at his camp on the beach and invited him to stay at his fort. The horses and wagons used during the trip were loaded and sailed from La River to San Fran-

In San Francisco, the
discussions were very friendly.

Category	Definition
1.000000	1.000000
0.999999	0.999999
0.999998	0.999998

新編增補古今圖書集成

especially, the building is one of the best surviving examples of early Gothic Revival architecture in the state. The form of the building is angular, irregular, square or polygonal in the front. The wing extends back from the rear side of the building, forming a semi-oval shape. The roof-line on the rear side is much lower than on the side extending to the rear of the house. A two-story gable is low curving over the 2/3 of the front facade. It is topped originally with half-timbering, but now has sheet metal hipped roofing. Large decorative chimneys are built into the rear side of the building.

Such location on side elevations provides a simple cross-hatched

After 100 trials on side elections provides a single command-line argument:

The building is built of brick, about 12 inches thick. A tiled roof of brick is placed on top of the building a few feet from the top. The roof is covered with shingles as well. On some occasions it has been known to blow off.

On the facade, original porticos, cornices and additions. Some brickwork has been removed from the facade and stucco has been applied to it.

When the original roof extension to the front facade of the west wing was
constructed.

A closed wooden porch was added to the rear of the east wing as was a sun parlor-like structure to the back of the building.

In the early morning of 10-26, a fire damaged the interior portions of the S. E. corner of the building. The fire was confined to the area of the front stair, front porch (1st and 2nd floors) and a portion of the roof. The first floor of the east wing was also damaged.

F. J. M. S.

SPECIES RANGING IN THE AREA

~~STANLEY~~ 1987-1988

The following is a copy of a letter from the Bishop of the Diocese of St. Louis in 1863 concerning the proposed establishment of a new diocese in the state of Missouri. The letter is dated April 1, 1863, and is addressed to the Bishop of the Diocese of St. Louis. It discusses the proposed establishment of a new diocese in the state of Missouri, and the Bishop of the Diocese of St. Louis expresses his support for the proposal.

The confirmation of the originality of the document is based upon the fact that it is a copy of one of the most important of several "original" documents which were sent to the "standardized" library during the period of 1910-1911, and to the writer of whom no name is given, and upon the similarity of the handwriting and signature of the author of the present document to that of the author of the original document. The original document was written in Spanish.

Dr. Youngquist played a prominent role in the early days of the state. After his return from the fort he practiced medicine in Dr. Ladd's office and contributed to the journal there. After five years he left the fort and moved to San Francisco where he died in 1852. His son, Dr. John Youngquist, became a lumberman in the fort. He married and had a family, literally chartering the first ship to San Francisco, California in 1857. His arrival, to San Francisco, was documented by John Sulter who is in the fort. John Sulter met him at his camp on the banks of the Sacramento River, and invited him to stay at his fort. The doctor declined the invitation, but the men and wagons used during the trip to Oregon, the Fort, were loaded and sailed down river to San Francisco.

In San Francisco, he purchased property, which he
purchased property and secured certain rights to such

1960-1964, 1964-1965
1965-1966, 1966-1967
1967-1968, 1968-1969
1969-1970, 1970-1971
1971-1972

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 1/4 acres

REFERENCES

VI. REFERENCES

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A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1	1	1

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

— 1 —

ESTATE PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS ON THE AMERICAN FRONTIER, 1780-1850

STATE COSTS COUNTS CITIES

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REFERENCES AND NOTES

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Susan Larson

December 20, 1916

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Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

2131 N Street.

445-3616 (936)

6-1150-55-A

Santa Fe, CA - 93211

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STATE INSURANCE REGULATORS' OFFICIAL CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS

NATIONAL

STATE

1000

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, I hereby certify that I have evaluated this property and believe it to be eligible to be nominated to the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

DATE - May 15, 1977

1968-10-2000
1968-10-2000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY--REGISTRATION FORM

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RECEIVED AUG 1 1977

EXHIBIT C

JULY 2 1977

1968-10-2000
1968-10-2000

UNITED STATES
MAIL

NATIONAL PARK
INVENTORIES

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

with Sutter proved to be a key one in 1848. Sutter sent a package to Fourgeaud, wanting to know if the metal it contained was gold. Fourgeaud, with his medical and scientific background, was asked to assay these first samples of the California gold discovery. These samples were the first specimens to be scientifically tested in California and were pronounced "pure gold" by Fourgeaud.

Fourgeaud then determined, in partnership with several friends, to open mining operations in Yuba. A diary vividly recounts his trip back up the Sacramento on the way to the gold fields. Transportation was via the launch of Rosenberg, a deranged Donner Party survivor who kept recounting his experiences of devouring dead party members with "long, slim, white fingers". It is small wonder that soon after an interim larding, Fourgeaud became very ill with a valley fever, abandoned his plans and returned to San Francisco.

It was his venture into politics in 1856 that brought him to Sacramento as a member of the legislature. His chosen neighborhood, in fact this block, was the that of three of the first six governors of the state, and a chief justice.

Fourgeaud was called back to San Francisco in the fall of 1856 to diagnose and treat a serious epidemic that was taking the lives of the children of many of his friends. His background and knowledge of French medicine enabled him to diagnose the disease, referred to in California simply as a form of croup, as "diphtheritis". It was his memory of its identification and treatment in France that enabled him to treat and save the lives of many during this epidemic. This incident appears to be the first time in California that the disease, diphtheria, was diagnosed as such and treated successfully. His work earned him a permanent niche in the annals of medical achievement.

Isaac Miller Hubbard, a prominent early Sacrementan, is listed as the first resident of the house although he did not purchase the property until several years later.

Hubbard was born in 1814 in Middleton, Connecticut. His father was a sea captain and ship owner. He married Sarah Buckley Wilcox of Utica, New York and came to California in 1850. By 1853, he had become the agent and manager for Wells Fargo in Sacramento. A pioneer of many abilities, Mr. Hubbard served as an early chief engineer of the fire department, in charge of pumping out the city after each of its many floods. He was responsible for building the first trans-continental telegraph. With his father, he contracted and built the first railroad bridge across the American River. Hubbard's daughter married Lauren Upson, son of the editor of the Sacramento Union,

in the 1850's. His interest but wholesale grocer to corrupt the his brother, who also upon the older the son also ser

The Hubbard-Hys
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and historical/

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL HISTORICAL CHURCH PLACES
INVENTORY--Nomination Form

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

2

CONTINUATION

in the 1850's. Upson was in business in the Adams, McNeill Co., later selling his interest but remaining as a salesman. (The company was an importing and wholesale grocery business.) He and his wife had 10 children and continued to occupy the home at 1010 F after Hubbard's death in 1872. Lauren's twin brother, who also lived at 1010 F Street, was a famous Pony Express rider. Upson the elder served as Surveyor General of the State after 1852. Lauren the son also served as treasurer of the State Agricultural Society.

The Hubbard-Upson House is listed as an essential structure in the comprehensive Sacramento city survey conducted by consultant Charles Hall and Associates. It was evaluated as possessing an exceptional degree of architectural and historical/cultural significance.

The house is an important example of California's early architecture showing the strong ties which existed between Gold Rush California and the eastern United States. The building is one of the state's last surviving examples of castellated Gothic Revival architecture. Its styling places it well within the context of California architecture of the 1850's; it is one of the oldest structures in Sacramento, and the sole surviving example in the city of its style.

While appearing in a number of California churches and public buildings for a brief period in the 1850's, today almost all traces of castellated Gothic buildings in the state have disappeared. The magnificent First Congregational Church of Sacramento (1854) no longer exists; the Yuba County Courthouse (1856) was demolished in 1962 for urban renewal; and the Mary Aaron House (1856) in Marysville still survives as a house museum.

Although the Hubbard-Upson House has experienced some alterations and fire damage, the basic architectural fabric is intact. The house is currently proposed for exterior restoration and interior rehabilitation. Restored to its original exterior appearance, the building should become an important catalyst for revitalization of its surrounding neighborhood.